# THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION

A DAY DEFOURD TO ADDRESSES FROM THE MISSIONIEY BISHOPS.

How the Mission Work is Being Prosecuted he Far West and in the Southern States A Rishop who Wants No Pasy-Going Workers Appeals for Aid Incidents.

So important is the missionary work of the Church regarded that it was decided to devote the second day of the Episcopal Convention entirely to statements from various missionaries of the progress and present condition of that work. They called the session a meet-ing of the Board of Missions, for the Bishops and the deputies met as one body. Even in the but a short intermission—there was not time enough to hear all that was to be said. The missionary work of the Church seems to have an interest for many people outside of the representatives, for the galleries were well filled all day, and the seats not reserved for the delegates were thronged. There were clergymen of other denominations than the Episcopal pres-ent, and there were noticed many gentlemen who seemed to have stepped in from their various businesses for a few minutes to hear the

It was a broad field that these missionary Bishops were going to cover in their addresses. I wo There were places very near home where missionary work is being done, and there were States and Territories where the area of a single district covered many thousands of square miles. Some of these Bishops told of days spent in travelling in regions where you might go for miles and miles without meeting a single habitation, and where your nights would be spent in the open air, with "only the owling of wolves for a luliaby, and the screech of the night hawk to betoken surprise at your presence," as one Bishop expressed it; days and weeks of separation from loved ones, privations so severe that "I would seem that the very animals must feel sympathy for the loneimess entailed;" separation from books, from newspapers, from all the comforts of civilization; toil that needed a superabundance of physical strength to endure travel that required limbs that did not weary easily, and, as one likshop with grim humor expressed it, "even teeth that were sound and capable," for the food was seldom of the tenderest and most delicate. Even at their homes these missionaries have had to endure discomforts that would appail many brave men, and the description of one parsonage, a log but, with the chinks so wide open that "open house was kept with a vengeance," was given so graphically and with such detail that the andlenge feit that there was no exaggeration about the telling of it.

Snot were some of the privations and disof the night hawk to betoken supprise at your

cally and with such detail that the andlence left that there was no exaggeration about the telling of it.

Such were some of the privations and discomforts that were brought to the attention of the Board of Missions by its Bishops. And yet these facts in every instance came out, not by way of illustrating the dangers and difficulties of the work, but incidentally in the course of the remarks. There was not a tone of despondency heard. These men seemed to be full of entausiasm. They shoke of their work seemingly with all the prote and satisfaction that the restor of a great parish would feel in describing the field of his labors. They seemed filled to overflowing with the spirit which the Church believes that its missionaries should be influenced by.

"One clercyman wrote me," said the missionary listop from western Texas, "asking me if I had any more encouraging fields for work," and Bishop Edicit said this with such a perfectly grim, serious face, but with such a deletion to the consent of a second that the course and a second to a second to the deletion of a second to the deletion of a second that the deletion and a second to the course of a second that the course of a second that the deletion and a second to the deletion of a second that the deletion and the deletion of a second that the second the deletion and the second that the deletion and the second that the second that

one steephale whose here are asking me if I had any more encouraging fields for work," and Bishop Elliott said this with such a perfectly grim, serious face, but with such a delicious tone of saccame, that the deputies burst right out into laughter, and they laughed all the harder as Bishop Elliott went on. 'Encouraging field.' No, I haven't got any encouraging field. In my district the work is all very discouraging. I don't want anybody to come out and help me who expects to find that some one else has been there before and done all the discouraging work and left only the encouraging work and left only the encouraging for him to do. Such a sweet voung man wants to stay away. He wants to be provided with a saug little parish, with a cosey little parsonage, and have the women work embroidered elippers for him.'

What an outburst of laughter followed this! How these elerical deputies appreciated it, and the lay deputies choyed it. Then Bishop Elliott told them, and he spoke with the fire, and earnestness that characterized the saintly workers of the Church of old, that it was hard, discouraging, momentous work, this work of gathering into the fold of the Church these people who are now out of it. To do it well and worthily a man must be full of the self-sarrificing spirit of the apostles, and must be impressed with all the mighty consequences that will follow the faithful labors of a true missionary.

That was the key-note that all the Bishops

sionary.

That was the key-note that all the Bishops struck, although some of them, perhaps, did not cause it to be rung out with such volume and clearness as did, Bishop Edilott, and his earcause it to be rung out with such volume and clearness as did Bishop Editon, and his earnestness seemed to go right home to those who heard him, for they clapped and clapped when he sat down, and shouted for him to go on.

Then there was the address of that noble man, Bishop Clarkson. Everybody in the church knew that he had asked no man to go where he himself was unwilling to go. Had he not quitted a splendid church in Chicago to spend his days among the Indians of the Northwest? And what a story he told them yesterday of his labors! When he left behind him a life of confort filten years ago and plunged into the wilds of the Northwest there were only 200 communicants in all that region, and he has seen this number increased to 2.700. He spoke of the marryrdom which must be endured by one man who trave's all over this immense district, and he pleaded with the Board for more chergymen, more Bishops, and more money.

Then there was the polished address of the

oney. Then there was the polished address of the Then there was the polished address of the eloquent Bishop of northern Texas, whose district covers 100,000 square miles. He has been there five and a nail years, and he has seen the Caurch grow in a manner that faily repair tim for all his trials and sacrifices. He said that there was need there of unmarried clergymet, and he had appealed for such help, but he had yet to receive a single answer to his appeal. With a gontle sarraws he asked if the reason of this was because there was plenty of work for the young unmarried ministers up here.

The Bishop of Montana told them that when he went to his district he spent his first months in a log cashin, within cat for a companion, and he went to his district he spent his first months in alog cabin, with a cut for a companion, and that there was but one clurred there. Now—and he said this with a tone of pride—there were eight clurredes, and two of them were self-supporting. The missionary Bisinop of Oregon told them of his experiences, which were such that all that was needed now was help from the East to scoure a strong loothoid for the Church in that State.

The missionary Bishop of Colorado had a tale.

The missionary Bishop of Colorado had a tale The missionary Bishop of Colorado had a tale to tell of the growth of the mining cities in his district that seemed adjoest incredible—of Denver's marvellous increase, of the springing up in a night of Leadwile and Silver Cliff, of the suiden spread of civilization where but a lew years ago only the Indian lived, and he told how the Church had tried to keep pace with this great growth, and he believed in a measure had done so.

Solve went on Bishop Whittaker of Newale

great growth, and he believed in a measure had done so.

So they went on, Bishep Whittaker of Nevada, and Bishop Hara of Nichrara, and the Bishop of Monrovia telling of their peculiar fields, of the growth of the Church and of its present needs. They said that they wanted money; money to build their churches, pursonaires, and a chools. They wanted earnest self-sacrificing clerayments as out and reach and teach. If the result of these speeches be not to innet the Board of Mesions to make specula and extraordinary effort to help these men as they need help, then it will be because the effect of the speeches, as left yesterday afternoon, will speedly die away, as some of the speakors seemed to intimate a fear that if might.

Bishop Smith voiced this feeling when he urged the deputies to put their whole heart in this work, and to consider with their whole powers here. this work, and to consider with their whole powers how best the work of carrying the glad tidings to less invored people than ourselves can be carried on.

## The Aged Democrat who Hoped to Live Long

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 8.—Benjamin Brownfield, aged 101 years 6 months and 10 days, died at his resilence, two miles south of Uniontown. Pa., yesterday afternoon. He was the oldest man in Fayette County He was the oldest man in Fayette County, and leaves a large estate, the fruits of his own indomitable energy, industry, and good management. In 1871, on his birthday, March 28, he feli out of his larm wagon on the beblie road and broke his leg. On the following 29th of July he went out to a perintend the regarding and cleaning out of a coul mine, and while so engaged a periton of the our hand timbers at the ment of the pit fell in on him and broke two of his ribs; but his wonderful vitality was not yet overcome and his wonderful vitality was not yet overcome and his enderful vitality was not yet overcome, and his Heattented a pole raising, and was President. Heattented a pole raising, and was President of a Hancock meeting on the 18th of Schember last. He made a seesen on taking the chair, and toth his hearers that he had mingled with their fathers, their grand-takers and great strainfathers; that he voted for Jefferson in 1800, never missed a Presidential election in his life, and hoped to live to vote for Gen. Hancock.

Siyes, Ac., rapidly cured by using Dr. Becker's celebrated Lye Baisam. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 6 Bowery.—Ada.

Ask druggists for it. It clears out rats, mice, reaches, bell bugs. 15c. 115 Fulton st., New York.—4de. Every Day Adde

New testimony to the value of James Pyle's Pearline for all washing and cleaning purposes.—Adv.

ELECTION INSPECTORS DUTIES.

Opposition to All Instructions that De Not Emanate from Davenport. In a meeting of the Police Board yesterlay, at which all the Commissioners were present. Gen. Smith affered the following:

Exerca, it is at the atmost apportance that tranquility and peace shad be accorded uring the days or restriction min sheaton, and that there shall be no conducted an thority between inspectors of election and United States

y between innectors of election and United States viscous or marshale; deal. That the Chief Clerk be and is hereby directed.

commissioner French slowly reread the resolution after it had been read aloud by Clerk Kipp, and then moved to refer it to the Committee on Elections.

Commissioner Mason said that he opposed Gen, Smith's resolution, on the ground that he Board had no right to call the election inspectors together, as was proposed. Besides, there was no necessity for such action even if they had the right.

inspectors together, as was proposed. Besides, there was no necessity for such action even if they had the right.

"Much as I respect personally the Corporation Counsel," said Mr. Fronch, "there has been a time with me as well as with you. Gen. Smith, when neither of us cared to take his opinion on the matter at issue. Politics affect a man's opinion, however much he may strive against it. There have been times, General, when we did not take his advice. For my part, I would like to know before they were made public, just what the instructions were that he would give the election inspectors."

Mr. Mason repeated at length his declaration that there was no occasion for the resolution. Gen. Smith replied: "The inspectors have need of instruction as to their rights, powers, and duties. If I were an inspector of election I would certainly wish to have advice from some competent person as to my duties, and the Corporation Counsel, being our legal adviser, is the proper person to give such advice. The Police Board, having charge of the election, is responsible for the good conduct of the election, is responsible for the good conduct of the election, is responsible for the good conduct of the election, is responsible for the good conduct of the election inspectors, and the Corporation Counsel is, therefore, the authority to appeal to, should any misinferpretation of the law arise. I would have offered a similar resolution calling upon the United States District Altorney or his assistant to advise the United States Spirict Altorney or his assistant to advise the United States District Altorney or his assistant to advise the United States District Altorney or his assistant to advise the United States District Altorney or his assistant to advise the United States District Altorney or his assistant to advise the United States District Altorney or his assistant to advise the United States District Altorney or his assistant to advise the United States District Altorney or his assistant to advise the United States District Al

same time he would vote in layer of Gen, Smith's resolution.

Mr. Mason thought the law was plain enough to be understood by Republicans, but if the General Insisted that the Democratic inspectors needed instruction, he would not stand in their light, provided the project was feasible, which he did not as he said before, think it was. He would not object, however, to having a circular distributed among the inspectors containing any needed instructions.

Mr. French had no objection to have the Democratic inspectors instructed, provided the instructions came from the proper source.

Mr. French had no objection to have the Democratic inspectors instructed, provided the instructions came from the proper source, which he, in this case, considered to be the District Attorney.

Gen. Smith could not imagine the Corporation Counsel, who, and not the District Attorney, is the Board's legal adviser, giving bad law. He did not want the Democratic inspectors to violate the United States laws, nor to forgo any of their rights. He, therefore, asked to have them properly instructed.

Mr. Nichols, aithough he did not seem to consider Gen. Smith's resolution necessary, thought that there was, at least, no harm in it.

Commissioner French withdrew his motion to refer the resolution to the Election Committee, and a vote was taken on the resolution. It was lost by a party vote.

Gen. Smith then moved that the Corporation Counsel be requested, as soon as possible, to furnish his opinion to the Police Board as to the duties, powers, and rights of the inspectors of election, and as to wherein they conflict with the laws of the United States, so that it may be distributed in the form of circulars to the persons requiring instruction.

Mr. Misson assential the motion for the war.

sons requiring instruction.

Mr. Mason seconded the motion, for the purpose, he said, of bringing the resolution before the Board, and then, with Commissioner French, voted against it. The resolution rejeiving only the votes of Messra, Smith and Nichols, it was lost.

# ST. JULIEN LOWERING HIS RECORD.

Grounds in 2:10 1-4 and 2:13 3-4. WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 .- At the National Fair Grounds, to-day, St. Julien was brought out between the heats of the two regular trots to trot against his record of 2:11% for a purse of \$2,500. The horse was received with great en-thusiasm. The first heat was trotted at a comparatively easy pace, it not being the intention o make remarkable time. The exhibition proved very interesting, however, the mile being made without a skip or break in 2:19%. The time of the first quarter was 34%, half 1:10%. The time at the three-quarter pole was not taken, it being in the stretch. No time was ost in scoring for the second heat. After a short "G'inng!" to his horse. Hickok nodded to the judges for the word "Go!" and St. Julien shot under the wire like an arrow, amid tre-mendous applause, keeping nearly the centre of the track. The first quarter was made in 33h, the half in 1:05%, but no time was taken at the three-quarter pole. Coming into the stretch, St. Julien was observed to straighten out and spurt ahead at a wonderful pace. About his time a deafening cheer ran along the ine, and great excitement prevailed, which entitined until the horse went under the wire in 2:13%. St. Julien has been suffering from a severe cold for several days, and, considering that fact, the time was apparently satisfactory to the immense gathering. After the judges had aurounced their decision, St. Julien was brought in front of the grand stand and a handsome gariant of flowers was placed around his neck by Mrs. Judge Biackburn, who also presented Mr. Hickos with a handsome bouquet, It was then announced that St. Julien would not make another attempt to beat his record here, but would be exhibited to-morrow afternoon. The horse will leave on Mondayor Tuesday next for Prospect Park, Brooklyn. It is estimated that there were between 20,000 and 25,000 persons present to-day. Eighteen thousand tickets were sold at the rate.

In the 2:48 class, purse \$400, divided, Pilot Bey won, with Chester second and Lady Sargent third. Time, 2:274, 2:27, 2:29, 2:295, 2:3018. In the free-for-all pacing race for a special purse of \$1,000, divided, Little Mack won in three straight heats, Sieepy Tom second, 2:7, 2:224, 2:234. it the three-quarter pole. Coming into the stretch, St. Julien was observed to straighten

### A PROFIDENCE BANK IN TROUBLE. The Minority of the Shareholders Trying to Put it in a Receiver's Hands.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 8 .- Banking and financial circles were much surprised on Wednesday o see published in the morning papers a long advertisement, signed by persons representing 4,000 shares of stock of the First National Bank calling a special meeting for the 19th inst. to consider a matter of great importance. The investigation reveals that a short time ago one of the firm of William J. King & Sons. cotton merchants, owned largely of the stock and had a voice in the Board of Directors. The charge was made that the Kings were running the bank in the interest of the Spragues, and their representative was dropped from the their representative was dropped from the Board. The Kings then bought a block of stock, enough to control the bank. The directors, fearing to be removed, went to work to circumvent them. The Bank held \$750,000 of Sprague paper, and suddenly the Comptroller of the Currency ordered that it be charged off as impoured capital. This was done. Then the Comptroller ordered the impairment to be made up by an assessment, or else reduce the capital. The Kings' director asked to have a special meeting called. The rest of the Board ignored the request and are apparently going to let matters standing they are until the titree months limit allowed by law expires. They, however, called a meeting, but notified only lotty of the sharsholders to the exclusion of 4.000 shares. The exclude sharsholders are greatly in majority, and these, seeing the danger of the bank becoming weeked through the personal feelings of the minority, published a call to all the stockholders. They will at once lay the facts before the Comptroller and ask an extension of time in which to comply with his orders. This is the same sank in which the alleged defaulting postmaster. Mr. Brayton, hypothecated postage stamps, the present intention of the minority is to let the bank go into the hands of a receiver and be wound up, while the majority propose to keep it alive, and make it a paying institution. There was another big failure here late this afternoon in the manufacturing trade that has not been placed on record. The Commercial Agency refuses to give the names. Board. The Kings then bought a block of stock

# Grant Expects to Hear from Hancock. CHICAGO, Oct. 8 .- At an interview with a re-

porter for the News this morning Gen. Grant said that he had not yet received any communication from tion Hancock in reference to the recently published Fowler Handock in Prierrock to the rectangle database a communica-tion, he said it was not imborable that he should hear from Gen, Handock, but he did not expect to before leaving Chinago. Gen. Grant started at 3 o'cless this afterness, accompanies to Mrs. Grant, for New York by way of the Printburgh and Pork Wayne Railroad, and will go through without stops.

Will go through without stops.

Red merine undershirts, \$1; white, \$0c., 75c., \$1 each.
Bix dress shirts to measure for \$2, J. W. Johnson, 200
Grand \$1, also \$79 Suith av., \$6 door above \$23 at.—\$46.

DAVENPORT'S IRON RULE

DECLARING THAT NO ONE SHALL INTERFERE WITH HIS MINIONS. Neither Officers nor Magtetrates to be Obeyed

-A Magletrate's Warrant of No Avall-Cases that were in Court Yesterday. John I. Davenport sat in his judicial capacity as United States Commissioner in the pacity as United States Commissioner in the Post Office building yesterday, to hear and examine a complaint made by one of the Republican supervisors of election appointed by him in his executive capacity as Chief Federal Supervisor. The case was that of John H. Platt, a police officer at the Mulberry street station, who was arrested on a charge of obstructing and hindering Charles H. Jackson, a supervisor of elections. Jackson testified that he was on duly at the polling place 122 Mott street, in the Third Election District of the Third Assembly District, on Tuesday, the first day of register, A man named Duane peared there to register, and when asked about his naturalization said that his clissen papers were issued in 1888. The certificate was produced, and the supervisor, after looking at it, put it in his pocket, easying that it was fraudlent, the officer declined to do at first. Patrick J. Brogan, Chairman of the Board of Inspector, side that the construction and see the Capatin.

Commissioner and Supervisor Daveport and the officer declined to do at first. Patrick J. Brogan, Chairman of the Board of Inspector, said that exclusion of the Capatin control of the Capatin Commissioner and Supervisor and the officer declined to do at first. Patrick J. Brogan, Chairman of the Board of Inspector, said that exclusion of the Capatin Commissioner and Supervisor payers and the officer declined to do at first. Patrick J. Brogan, Chairman of the Board of Inspector, suid that each of the control of the Capatin.

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In the case of Thomas Finley, an inspector of the election in the Sixteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District, acrested on charge of David W. Ives, a supervisor of elections, of interfering with him in the performance of his duttes, an examination was and yesterday afternoon before Commissioner Denel. Duncan C. Katen, who was one of the inspectors, said that he did not hear Inspector Finley tell Supervisor Ives that he would have him thrown out of the room, as the latter had stated in his affiliavit; neither did he see the inspector shake his fist at the supervisor.

Supervisor Ives testified that Inspector Me-

filey ten Supervisor Ives that he would have him thrown out of the room, as the latter had stated in his affiliavit; neither did he see the inspector shake his fist at the supervisor.

Supervisor Ives testified that Inspector McCahill told him that if he interfered or asked any questions in the room he would be thrown into the street, and that the remark was repeated twenty times. The witness said that when he asked the questions he was doing what his instructions or streed him to do.

George W. Wingate, of counsel for the defendant, said that he objected to the last answer. The instructions of the complainant had nothing to do with the case. The only question was whether the supervisor was obeying the law at the time the inspector interfered with him.

It appeared that the man whom the Supervisor sought to question was an Englishman, and yet the certificate which he presented was not one of 1868.

Supervisor lives said that one man offered an 1808 paper, but he would not object and have any further discussion, as he desired first to learn the extent of his duties.

Commissioner Deuel asked whether he had taken the oath assupervisor, and he said he had.

Counsellor Wingate moved to dismiss the complaint. He said that the only right that he supervisor had in the place of registry was to scrutinize what transcired. He urged that if a supervisor was drunk or disorderly, or unnecessarily interfering, the inspectors, who were dominant, had the right to have him removed. It was for the inspectors. A supervisor could not sit as a separate Board and decide for himself to have him removed. It was for the necessarily interfering, the inspectors. A supervisor could not sit as a separate Board and decide for himself in an applicant was entitled to register. The result of such a course two sets of inspectors. A supervisor could not sit as a separate Board and decide for himself it on a supervisor had done he had a perfect right to do.

Assistant District Auorney Weathertee said that he was not prepared to reply to the argum

Ex-Judge John A. Goodlett of counsel for the defendant said that the question was whether the law gave the supervisor a right to ask any questions. His instructions had nothing to do with it. The supervisor was no more than a private citizen.

Commissioners Deuel said that he should hold Inspector Finley in bail.

The defendant thereupon waived further examination and gave bonds to await trial. His sureties were John B. Haskin, and Thomas Boylston.

Boylston.

Inspector McCahili was discharged on his support to-day and give Inspector McCahili was discharged on his own recognizance to appear to-day and give built.

Counsellors Anderson and Wingate, with Alderman Kirk, applied to Commissioner Osborn in the afternoon for a warrant for the arrest of the supervisor in the Twelfth District of the Second Assembly District, on charge of seizing and tearing up a naturalization certificate belonging to John Walsh, of 10 Bowery. After conferring with Assistant District Attorney Tenney, the Commissioner decided that he would not grant a warrant. The case is to be brought before Judge Batenford.

Michael Kissane, a grav-haired Irishman of 117 West Fitty-second street, received his naturalization papers in 1857, and voted for Buchanan. At the Presidential election of 1868 he found he had lost his papers, and upon applying to the court he had a unpicate issued to him. He registered and voted on these without trouble until last Tuesday, when he presented himself for registry at the Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Assembly District. Being asked for his papers, he handed them to Supervisor Haggert, who, on setting the date, put the papers in his pocket. Rissane explained how his certificate came to be dated 1868, but Haggert request to return it. Haggert is a Republican, and the Chairman of the district supervisors. Mr. Kissane laid his case before the Tamman Hall General Committee of his district, and Thomas Kerrigan accompanied him yesteriaty to the Yorkville Police Court, where he applied to Justice Oiterbourg for a warrant for Haggerts wit to the Yorkville Police Court, where he applied to Justice Oiterbourg for a warrant for Haggert set to the Yorkville Police Court, where he applied to Justice Oiterbourg for a warrant for Haggerts wit to the Yorkville Police Court, where he applied to Justice Oiterbourg for a warrant for Haggert with the total to them. He directed Mr. Kissane to return in the afternoon, but he did not do so.

Yesterday morning Police Sergeant McBride f Paterson walked into the Police Court in charge of a arge bear and its proprietor. The man had been exhibting the hear in the street without having a livense. As the man would not let go of the hear, the policeman arthe man would not let go of the bear, the policetuan agreested both. There was a general scramine among the severators, and Justice Warren frew his sect under him, as the test seemed dispused to be riseadly. The bear women was a Frenchman, and as he could not understand Emrish, some time was spent in the time some one who could inform him that he must pay a fine and get out of them with the hear. The man had not move wound to pay the fine, but the Justice let him we made a compressible to go the fine, but the Justice let him we made a compressible type any other plant it would have been unfilled to decide what to do with the hear.

Patrick Barrett, the 'longshoreman who killed balten, was arrangued in the Jefferson Market Police ourt, yesterday, to answer complaints of felonious as sour, yesterday, to answer complaints of felonious as-sour made by John O'Keere and Patrick Weish, who were shot at the same time. A crowd of longshorement filled the court, and mattered threats samins Harrier When the privouer was brought in O'Keere started for ward, excitedly, and watching in "The that the time that the time there?". The 'instancement started to their feet, and a low mur-mur ran through like court.

Justice Namith half O'Keele and the 'longshoremen put out of court, Marrett was released on giving \$200 ball on each complaint.

# DENVER, Col., Oct. 8.-The following despatch

was received from Del Norte to-day. A leutenant passing through here to-day said that at Rock Ciff a report reacted him that a S Jackson, the ma, who said the Ute Indian a few days sgn, was found lead at the stake. This tailes with the Indian threats, and is generally believed. Great exptement prevails, and the citizens threaten venigeance.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 .- Too court martial which cently trans betavash Ussian Altrich of the Segnal orps, for franchieutity raising money on vonchers, round in guilty, and souteneed him to be indeporably dis-sarded the service, and to one year's confinement in he military prison. On the first trait for describin, bealso found guilty and sentenced to one year's imp

## Arrests in Twenty-seventh Street

Acting on warrants issued by Justice Smith, Capt herehold last evening railed by Justice Smith, Capt herehold last evening railed five disorderly houses in Twenty-seventh street. Warning had been given in three of them, and the only occaniant was an invalid woman. In the other houseveight colored women and seven white women, rour white men and two Chinamen were arrested.

The Pocasset Murderer Not at Large.

BOSTON. Oct. 8.—The report telegraphed to-day that Freeman, the Piscasset child murderer, but es-caped from Danvers I same Asrino, is wholly untrue. The report originated in the escape of another immate, who was at first thought to be Freeman.

THE EASTERN CRISIS.

ROME, Oct. 8 .- The Diritto says: "The new proposals of England have not yet been despatched to the powers. It is probable, however, that the powers will recall the whole diplomatic corps from Constantinople and send the international fleet to the Bosporus. It is unlikely that any Ottoman ports will be Post Office building vesterday, to hear and ex- | aded, but it may be expected that the fleets of the powers will prevent Turkey from sending

How, Refere Going to Prison, he Secured the Imprisonment of Another.

For several months past the police of Jersey City and Hoboken have been trying to suppress pool and card playing in saloons on Sundays. Recently several saloon keepers were arrested on the charge of keeping disorderly houses. Among the prisoners was John Rheinfrank, the keeper of a saloon in Hoboken. The omplainant against him was Lowis Myer, a young man who had formerly occupied a good position, and had borne an excellent character. Myer was recently taken by a friend to Rheinfrank's place and was induced to gamble. From
that time his visits were frequent, until
he lost all the money he had saved. He
then offered to pawn his watch with Rheinfrank for \$2. When he afterward wished to
redoem the watch. Rheinfrank refused to surrender it unless he was paid \$20. Myer did
not possess so much money. Myer was arrested a few days later on a charge of obtaining
a suit of clothes upon a forged order. He
pleaded gulity, and was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and six months in the benitentiary. He fore he was taken to prison he resolved to be revenged upon. Rheinfrank for the
misery he had suffered, and he made the complaint on which Rheinfrank was arrested.
Rheinfrank was convicted, and yesterday
Judge Garretson, in the Hudson County Court
of General Sessions, sentenced him to one
year's imprisonment in the State prison. Myer was recently taken by a friend to Rhein-

There were but few new cases of the epidemic esterday in the stables of the horse car and stage lines n the larger stables, where over a thousand horses are

TRENTON, Oct. 8.-The Sentinel (afternoon

Gen. Duent Applying for a Divorce CHICAGO, Oct. 8.-Major-Gen. Arthur C. Ducat. est Commander of the litinois State militia and a lead

# reas commander of the illinois State mitths and a lead-ing insurance man, has filed shill for divorce against his vic Augusta, whom he married some twenty-five vear-gm. Two children, who are of are, are the result of helr union. The tieneral says that two years after mar-ings. Mrs. Ducat bears drinking to excess, and that henceford she was no longer a wife to him for a mother

# Nushville Races.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 8 .- The first race to-day, tile dash for two-year olds, was won by Lelex; Bootock second, Minnie H. third. Time, 1-40%. The second wara selling race of one mile and an eighth, and was won of Maker rdar. Alaska, wound. Enjoid Tennolar third fine, 1250s. The bird race, a dash of one mile and a nell, was won by Fore Count, Long Taw second, Mary Walton third, Time, 2240s.

It is understood that Myer S. Isaacs has been It is understood that Myer's, leades has been appointed to take the place of the late Judge Simult of the Marine Court. Mr. Isaacs is the son of the late Rev. Samuel M. Isaacs. Ho is nearly I rivy year of see. He cardoated from the University of the bity of New York in 1833, and from the University Law School in 1834. In both of his classes, he was yabolication. Since he casting in the late of the firm of M. S. & J. & Isaacs, 113 Broadway.

The Democratic conferres of Delaware and Cheste-counties, Pennevivania, have decided on R. Jones Mons han of West Chester as their candidate in the Sixti Vennsylvania District.

A. A. Banney has reconsidered his determination to lectine the Republican nomination in the Third Massa inserts beatriet and will you. decline the Republican homination in the Third Masse-chiesetts bistrict, and will row.

Thomas H. Worray by the Republicans of the Twentieth Penny Ivania, this triet.

Excluse Caston has declined the Democratic nomina-tion for Concress in the Fourth Masse-clustets District, as the is satisfied that his acceptaince under existing circus-stances would not be mode harmony in the party. This action leaves the flent to Representative Morse, who ac-cepted the nomination of the lexiters.

BRIEF MENTION. The will of the late Marshall O. Roberts was yesterday dmitted to probate. The Albany day heats will make their last trips from New York on Oct. 10, and from Albany Oct. 20.

# Gen. Grant started from Chicago at 35, vesterday atternoon, and will be due in Jersey City at 10 o'clock this evening. "Bulkers Burns" is to be the subject of a lecture by the Bey. Robert Collyer at the Church of the Messiah to

morrow evening.
The games of the Sphri Hills Athletic Club, which were
to have occurred to-day have been interintely postponed
on account of the borning of the club house.
Rudolph Bauman, aged 15 years, who fell from the
rod of 217 East Fouth street on Thursday, and had his
skill fractured, died in Believie Hospital last evening. James H. Riley, the carsuman came to this city yeateday from Saratuga, and is to sall for Engand to-day, that year in the professional regatts on the Thames of New 22.

intered.

Justice Neilson yeaterday granted an absolute divore
to Louwag Hoeft of 32 Varet street, Brooklyn, from
Martha Hoeft, who, it is alleged left her included
June 28, and abandoned her children. No detence wa

other unions throughout the city.

Mary Product, who was arreaded in connection with
the targety of watches from the lewelty store of Constanta facines of Sixth Avenue, on Sept. 21, was reretricted to the Vockylie Product Court yesterday, and
committed in default of \$2.000 ball.

Patrick Larkin of 604 East Pourteenth street, who was
found in the area of 107 Avenue A on Saturday much last
with a Incorrect they, then in Reflecting theories had been
full been assumited by unknown near and thrown into

the area.

A. Frank Moore of 11th Brandway and is Unpington of 56s. Broadway were arrested visited by in a woranti board by Commissioner Shoulds charged with sending lottery circulars and factors through the mails: file complainant was authory Commiss. They gave bail in \$1.00 canb to enswer.

\$1,000 canh to answer.

There was an interesting and exciting trot for \$Ne. mile heats, to road wasons on the Western Bonievard, L. I., yesterday, between J. Hischine's Sensation and tico. Hunt's chestuat vedding Jerrebo Sensation, who was the layorite in the betting, won amid much applanse. No those was taken.

The members of the March Lodes No 183, P. and A. M. of Broadyn, will attend the obeliek crementers at Contral Park to day. The Sir Knights of St. Eine Commenters the Contral Park to day. The Sir Knights of St. Eine Commenced by Angle of the Commence of the Contral Park to day. The Sir Knights of St. Eine Commence at 180 clock to-day, for the purpose of participating in the ceremonics at tending the laying of the corner stone of the obelists.

OUR DECLINING COMMERCE.

A WIDE DIFFERENCE OF VIEWS AS TO THE REMEDY.

The National Commercial Convention Adopting a Resolution Recommending a Rounty on Tonnage-Opposed to Pres Ships-Favor-ing the Abelition of Compulsory Pilotage. Boston, Oct. 8 .- The National Commercial Convention this morning resumed the discussion on the bounty resolution. Each delegate was limited to ten minutes.

Mr. John Boynton of New York argued in

favor of the enactment of navigation laws, which would be all the protection needed. If such laws were passed by Congress there would be no need of subsidies. With such laws American ships would be built, and the carrying trade of the world controlled. Protection increased the balance of trade against us by \$72,000,000, while legislation in the direction of removing such a tariff would give us an export trade that would add \$144,000,000 to our wealth

annually.
Mr. W. A. Bates of the Buffalo Dry Dock Association favored the passage of an act by Congress providing for duties to be paid by all yessels not built or owned in the United States when they shall apply for a clearance, and the inw shall provide for the assessment of such dues at a rate to be fixed by law,

Mr. Nathan Crowell of the Boston Board of

Trade spoke in favor of allowing foreign-built steamers to run under the American flag. otherwise the commerce of the country would be entirely lost. Hitherto he had been opposed

Trade spoke in favor of allowing foreign-built steamers to run under the American flag, otherwise the commerce of the country would be entirely lost. Hitherto he had been opposed to free ships, but having come to realize the present alarming state of the commercial marine, he had changed his views.

John P. Townsend of the New York Produce Exchange favored asking the Government to pay a bounty of ten per cent, on the cost of construction, or such a sum per ton register as shall be equal thereto, to shipbuilders on, all vessels built by them in the United States, and that citizens of this country may be permitted to buy vessels of foreign construction to be used in foreign trade, and blaced under the American flag, on the payment of a duty of ten per cent.

Mr. Henry Winsor of Philadelphia obposed free ships, which would, he thought, not be complimentary to the United States, as it would be a discredit to American shipbuilders to allow foreign-built ships to be engaged in foreign trade, and the American flag.

Mr. William H. Webb of the New York Chamber of Commerce reviewed the existing situation, and proposed as a remedy the removal of taxation on satisping; aiso a duty of five doilars per ton on American-built ships engaged in foreign trade; subsidies to American ships engaged in the mail service; the remission of duties on material entering into the construction of American vessels; naval contracts by the Government to native shipbuilders and the use of the navy yards as a rendezvous for ships, and the enterment of laws for the protection of American ships and shipping.

John A. Ordway of the Baston Merchants' Association layed ships had been already written. One of England's great advantages was her banking institutions, which ship owning and building and commercial classes oved as merchants favored free ships, except for the comment of the form of the favored free ships, or ships their original cost, and their owner of summer of the comment of the

At the evening session the Convention, hav-That as a foundation for all measures, proposed relating occan commerce and the general navigation interests the commerce and the general navigation interests the commerce, the presided over by supersite Cabinet officer, and that concress sessions and service the powers granted by the Constitution to regular commerce threught that department.

a sensurate Cabinet officer, and that Consumment and exercise the powers granted by the Consumment of regulate commerce threshold that department.

The resolution of J. Edward Burtt of Boston in effect that Congress be petitioned to ameed the law relating to the admeasurement of vessels, so that accommodations for officers and men shall be exempt from measurement, or only such space as is available for cargo be measured, and that the English laws for the advancement of both steam and satifug vessels be adopted, so that American vessels will be placed upon an equal footing with vessels of that nation, was adopted.

A resolution calling for the abolition of compulsory plotage caused a lively discussion, Henry Winson of Philadelphita opposed, and B. S. Osborn and James E. Ward of New York strongly ravored abolition. Mr. Ward said that he was mataging a line of steamers plying between New York and Havann, and paid his Captain, who saifed the vessel, less than he did the pilot, who sent only five hours on the ship, J. Eaward Burtt of Boston said that his firm was collined to pay \$500 on a single running to Savannah. Mr. Ward said that every steamer run ashore coming into New York in post years had had a pilot on board. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 24 to 19.

Frank N. Thayer of Boston offered a resolution that, in the judgment of the Convention, the office of United States Commissioner should be abotished and shipowhers and captains left free to employ officers and men to man their ships, and to pay them off without interference from any Government official.

This resolution broatsht out Mr. Osborn of New York, who made an attack upon the Shipping Commissioner of New York. Mr. Eiwell and Capt. Snow of New York attended the Compine Commissioner. Mr. Thayer said it was known the minestoner. In The Commissioner of Desion was a politician from Wiscasset, and could never be found in his office.

Mr. Osborn arose again and said that he had said nothing but what unnever he are a count of a fundered business men w

Congress had said,
Discussion was stopped by a point of order
being raised that the Convention was not trying
the Commissioner of New York, and the resolation was adopted by a vote of 18 to 12.
On motion of H. K. Siayton of Manchester,
N. H., the Convention voted to appoint a committee of one from each organization to carry
out the action of the Convention.

# Increasing cloudiness and rain on the coast, northead to southeast winds, taking baroneter, and a sight rise in temperature.

The Democrats of the Tenth Ward of Newark have or-

ganged a Pioneer Corps, with Robert H. Elliott as The Hon. Richard O'Gorman and H. B. Perkins will diress the Democracy of Washington Heights on Mon-ay evening next. Ralph Beaument and J. H. Bandall spoke to a thouund Greenhackers last evening at National Hall, West

eclaced his intention of voting for tien, tinnrock and as refused to jusy his assessment to the Republican ampaign tund. At a meeting of the Twenty second Ward Democrats ast night in Brooktyn, Thomas E. Pearsul pressing meetics were made by E. R. Rarunn, John T. Hirnard, int S. F. Freeman. In Leffert's Park Hall, in Brooklyn, last evening, Jus-

A large meeting of Democrats was held in the Seventh Ward Wigwam, at De Kalb and Classon avenues. Brook-ive last mucht. Speeches were made by J. W. Ridgway, P. J. O'Hanlon, and William Hemstret. Ex-Gov. Walker of Virginia addressed last evening the arrest and most enthusiastic sudjence which has assem-ded in the Court Bouse in Geshen in twenty years. There was greatenthusiam for Handock.

Miss Spaddon's neve stary, "Asabaslet," is commenced in the New York Massely Fishing Biant, out to-day, and for sale by all newsdealers. Price 25 cents.—Adv.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

| Octa | Section | Colored | Colored

Pacific, 52.

Governments were very quiet, and the business in railroad bonds quite small. Money on call, 25:83 F cent.

The dry goods imports for the week were valued at \$1,846,246, and the amount marketed at \$2.916.845.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, \$495,016; customs, \$699,761. The Celtic arrived from Europe last night with \$242,000 gold coin, and the Neckar to-day with \$674,260.

The Financial Chronicle reports that the earnings of thirty-seven railroads in August 1880, increased about 22 \$\mathbf{P}\$ cent, over August, 1879. The auditor of the Manhattan Elevated Ball-road Company has furnished to Cyrus W. Field the following statement of the business of the clevated railroads of this city for the year end-ing Oct. 1, 1880:

Second. Third. Sigh. Ninth. All. Earn. \$225,733 \$2,200.176 \$1.095,561 \$387,489 \$4,618,000 E X ... p'sea 247,300 1,120,200 809,200 307,000 2,683,710 Net. \$78,433 \$1,084,976 \$730,361 \$80,480 \$1,980,250 Adding by companies gives net:

New York .. .... \$1,165,465 | Metropolitan .. If the amount for estimated transfers at Chatham square be deducted from the Second avenue and added to the Third avenue, being \$65,-700, the net earnings will be: For N. V. Co. . . . \$1,231,165 | Metropolitan . .

Deducting interest on bonds, viz. : New York ....... \$505.000 Metropolitan. ..... \$543,7 would leave, as dividends earned on stock: On New York \$600 165, equal to 9.70 100 per annum.
On Metropolitan, \$275.344, equal to 3.16 100 per annum.
The net extraines of the Manhattan Co. for the \$1,000,000
Year are extrained at.
The "Based charges" for same time were 2.408.700

Deficit during the year ...... \$478,750

York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad is now at San Marcial, N. M., and the Southern Pacific at San Simon. Only about 150 miles of road are to be constructed to make the junction between the two. As both companies are working day and night to fill the gap, it is expected that the union will be perfected by the lat of January. The point of junction is to be decided when the managers of the two roads meet in New York. Rates and divisions are also then to be agreed upon.

The receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, at their meating The receivers of the Philadelphia and Realing Railroad Company, at their meeting to-day, gave notice that they will pay on Nov. 9, on account, the one-half of the July compons of the general mortgage bonds of said company, returning the coupons to the holders stamped "half paid." They will also pay on the same date the entire July coupon of the general mortgage deferred sterling scrip. The receivers have also ordered the payment, on Oct. 25, of \$200,000 and distinguished the payment of the same \$1,000,000 of receiver's certificates issued under the order of Court of May 27, 1880.

\$1,000,000.

The report of the committee intrusted with the revision of the Cuban customs truff proposes a reduction of the duties on articles of consumption, machinery, and manufactured goods, and the suppression of differential flag dues, and recommends the free importation of Spanish cereals into Cuba and a reduction of ten pescias per barrel on foreign cereals. The London Board of Trade returns for the month of September show that the value of the imports into the United Kingdom was £6.500.000 in excess of those for the same month has tyear, and the value of the experis £2.625,000 in

excess of those for the same month last year New York Murkets.

her School stee, herenter will be 47 her er et al. School stee, her den de stee et al. School school stee et al. School stee et al. School stee et al. School schoo

changed, State factory, 10% allite; skims, 689c; Western, 11% 12% ... Eggs steady at 20% allow for Western and

5.; ordinary to good sames at \$1.950-2c. No really prime stock on saile.

Heceists of hors 3.250. No demand for live hogs, and a were dull feeling. Dealers seminally quote fair to good corn led at \$5.150\$5.35 \$100 hs.

### HARINE INTRILIGENCE.

#INIATERS ALVARAC—TRIS BAY.

Sun Fires...... 6 24 Sun sets...... 5 30 Moon sets... 5 37 min Warre-Tris Bay.

Sandy Hook 11 20 Gov. Jaland. 12 00 Hell Gate... 1 40

Se Felicia, Mulier, Laguaren Sept. 28.
Se Arden, Elsten, Marzealba,
Se Rheima, Gutuna, Cardiff,
Se Necker, Willogerod, Bremen Sept. 26, and South
amption 28th.

auntion 28th.

8: Burswell, Wallace, Newport.

8: Burswell, Wallace, Hamburg Sept. 26,

8: Silessa, Albers, Hamburg Sept. 26,

8: City of Dalias, fitsk, Fernandina,

8: Gate City, Beggert, Savannah,

8: Botterdam, Locas, Esterdam,

Stin Gloaming, Dinemore, Hamburg,

Bark Aralow, Robertson, Harre, Ss Haitle, from New York Sept. 28, at Queenstown, on her way to Ldverpuch.

Be Helivia, from New York Sept. 23, as Effective, from Montreal Sept. 18, and as Titunia, from Montreal, at

Southern Sept. 18, and as ritionia, from Montreal, at Glaszow. Se Mosel, from New York Sept. 25, at Southampton, on her way to Bromen. Sallan Prox Pountan Pours Sa Britannie, from Queenstown for New York.

### Business Botices.

Rupture relieved and cured by Dr. J. A SHERMAN'S method without the injury indicated by traces. His book, with valuable information to Rup-tured persons, sent for foc. Office, 251 Broadway.

MARRIED.

GILBERT-GILER. -On Wednesday, Oct 6, at 8t. Barthedomew's Church, by the Roy Sammel Cooke, William Edmonds Gilbert to Mary Annie, daughter of John C. Giles, Esq., als of this exty.

HENDERSON-PHINNEY.—On Wednesday, Oct. 6, at Hillitop, Newport, R. I. by the Birth Rev. Thomas M. Clark, Bishop of Rhode island, Anita Alice M., daughter of The-dore W. Phinney, to Louis O. Hendersen.

MEGIE—BENNERS.—At the residence of the bride, on Tuesday evening. Oct. 5, by the Rev. B. C. Megie, D. D., assisted by the Rev. William I. Bridges, Occar F. G. Megie to Helen, M. Benners, both of Brooklyn.

POLIENTS—SILVA.—On Wednesday, Oct. 6, by the Rev. R. Homas Birch, Albert Polhemus, Jr., to Evaline L., Williem, Allert Polhemus, Jr., to Evaline L., Williem, Allert St. Chemius, Jr., to Evaline L., Williem, Allert St. St. M. Hamilton, the Rev. Weilington White to Mary Androse, daughter of Charles G. Martin, all of this city.

GILL—At Greenmont, Oct. 8. Ann, wife of the late Thomas Gill, hern in the Isle of Man, and 73 years. The remains will be interred at Albany. The funeral will take place from the residence of her san, 115; Nas-san are, at 70 clock A. M., sharp, Monday, the 11th. The francia are respectfully invited to attend. Albany papers please copy MERCER.—Out. S. Thomas H. Mercer, aged 66 years.

## Special Motices.

MEEP'S SHIRTS,
GLOVES, UNRELLAS, UNDERWEAR, &c.
p's Castom Shirts, made to measure, from Wamset,
solin and best frish laren. Bosoms, 3-ply, all inen.

DON'T LET YOUR HORSES SUFFER.

New York, Get. 23, 1872.

Dr. L. R. Herrick: I am recommending the use of Harvell's Condition. Powders in connection with Herrick's German Horse Linuent for the prevaining epidemic among horses. Ladvise double the usual does of powder is a warm heads, or honey or molasses or water, two or three times a day in severe cases, and to bathe the throat and cheek as fremently as possible, also saturating a cubit and binding on the neck and throat.

Yours, respectfully.

Note: Stables, 47th at and Broadway.

Sold by wholesale and retail druggists. Wholesale depot. 58 Murray at.

DON'T LET YOUR MDIESES DEF.

DON'T LET YOUR HORSES DIE. DR. TORIAS S VENETIAN LINIMENT and DERBY ONDITION POWLERS will cure them. The public ar-

CONDITION POWERS will care them. The public appreciate them so, so that the public appreciate them so, so that the control of NTA, ALVING AT were sold in one flay as the rollowing out well show.

This is to corruly that I sold on the 28th mist 2,141 but the of my PENTIAN LINISHENT Mayor's Office.—Sworn to before me 22th of October, 1872.

Sold for the druggists and soldiers. INSIMENTALS conts. POWDERS, 25 conts. Donot, 42 Murray at HORSE DISTEMPER: Red Horse Powders is the only such cure for the epi-

conic: has saved thoseards of herees annually since 1847, and is recommonded by all prominent dectors for each of the country. Price 25c. and 40c. Remember, 'lied Horse' Powders! For sale at all druggists', and all a 24 Cullege place New York.
TO MOTHERS.

Thirty years experience of anoth nurse. MRS. WINS LOWS SUJFILING SYMEP is the prescription of one of the best coming passions and increase in the Broad States, and has been used for thirty years with never raining ances, by milions of inclurer for their children in the research of the west that the west had a superscription of the beautiful for a pain, supersystematry and drawfrom graining in the howers, and while only. By giving health to the whild it rest the mother. Price 25 souths.

main to the child at rest the mount.

MALARIAL PEVERS.

The Macio Cure, the great reduced for childs and all fevers, diplineria, almost hever fails, bolls, now might incorrect, are either planear value, sealed. Seat of main Price, Soc. Every failing shall, a strong main free, Soc. Every failing shall, a strong fail of the fail full fail full fail full fail full fails. CLARETS AND SAUTERNES from \$4.50 a good, bonest wine to \$40 for case. (averties brancs: CHATEAU YQUEM; bothed at the Chalesu.\$15 per case.

60 Fulton st. and Too Broadway, S. Y.

# Dem Unblications.

TOSTE MANSFIELD DYING THE FORMER PRINCESS OF ERIE, UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME, RESIDING IN NEW YORK WASTING AWAY WITH CONSUMPTION AND RE MOURSE

HER WILD CAREER ARROAD, AFTER THE SHOOT-THE RICH YOUNG FIRST WHO WAS DRIVEN TO THE REPENTANT ADVENUE HESS AS A SISTER OF

THE MODERN MARY MAGDALEN IS HER LIBRARY SHE SPEAKS OF BERSELF, OF STOKES, AND OF SOUTH

## SER HARRY HILL S THURLY YEARS IN GOTHAM THE MODERN WESTNOAV MERCURY. PRICE, FIVE OFFICE & COPY. EXHIEVEREE. A NEW HOMANCE

MRS. HENRY WOOD, AUTHOR OF "EAST LYNNE," MASTER OF GREY-LANDS "THE SHADOW OF ASHLYDIAT," "RED COURT FARM," "THE HAUNTED TOWER," &c. ESTITLED

ELLA WINTER,
ON,
THE SECRETS OF HERON DYES, WILL APPEAR IN TO NORROW'S SUNDAY MERCURY.